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that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly stolen.
L'Estrange, Fable 415.

This is the man that has the face to charge others with false citations.
Tillotson, Preface.

8. Diffortion of the face.
Shame itself!
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

FACE to FACE. [An adverbial expression.]
1. When both parties are present.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers face to face.
Acts xxv. 16.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.
Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face.
1 Cor. xiii. 12.

TO FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.
Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to company.
Hubbard's Tale.

2. To turn the face; to come in front.
Face about, man; you a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice refoind;
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again.
Dry.

TO FACE. *v. a.*
1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.
I'll face
This tempest, and deserve the name of king.
Dryden.
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to face the enemy in the field of battle.
Addison on the War.
They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them under a popish persecution.
Swift.

2. To oppose with impudence.
We trapp'd the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own.
Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.
Because he walk'd against his will,
He fac'd men down that he stood still.
Prior.

3. To stand opposite to.
On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it.
Addison on Italy.
The temple is described to be square, and the four fronts with open gates, facing the different quarters of the world.
Pope's Temple of Fame.

4. To cover with an additional superfluity; to invest with a covering.
The whole fortification of Soleurre is faced with marble.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FACELESS. *adj.* [from face.] Without a face.
Baile.

FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [face and painter.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.
Baile.

FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [face and painting.] The art of drawing portraits.
Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or facepainting.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

FACEY. *n. f.* [facette, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.
Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with facets.
Bacon.

FACEYIOUS. *adj.* [facetious, French; facetiae, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.
Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this facetious reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent.
Government of the Tongue, f. 6.

FACEYIOUSLY. *adv.* [from facetious.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACEYIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from facetious.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACEY. *adj.* [facile, French; facilis, Latin.]
1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.
Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both facile and pleasant.
Milton on Education.
To confine the imagination is as facile a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo.
Glanv. Sapf.
By dividing it into parts to distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work facile and delightful.
Evelyn's Kalendar.
This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more facile and commodious.
Wilkins's Math. Magic.

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.
The facile gates of hell too lightly barr'd.
Milt. P. Lost.

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3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.
I meant she should be courteous, facile, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside.
Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.
Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and facile, thus reply'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.
Too facile then, thou didst not much gain say;
Nay didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.
Milt. P. Lost.
Since Adam and his facile consort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me.
Milton's Paradise Regain'd.
Some men are of that facile temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way.
Calany.

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [facilitate, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.
Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will facilitate the work.
Bacon's Natural History.
They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to facilitate their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt.
Clarendon, b. viii.
Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule, or a finishing of the picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and facilitates the means of execution.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily facilitates the animal and natural motions.
Arbutnot on Diet.
A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and facilitate the progress of our arms in Spain.
Swift.

FACILITY. *n. f.* [facilitas, French; facilitas, Latin.]
1. easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
Yet reason faith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even facility.
Sidney, b. ii.
Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or facility.
Raleigh.
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice.
Bacon's holy War.

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.
They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
The facility which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice.
Locke.

3. Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.
Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without.
Bacon, Essay 11.
'Tis a great error to take facility for good-nature; tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly.
L'Estrange, Fable 30.

4. easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.
He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire.
South's Sermons.

FACINEROUS. *adj.* [corrupted by Shakespeare from facinorous; facinus, facinoris, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.
'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and tedious of it; and he's of a most facinorous spirit that will not acknowledge it.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.

FACING. *n. f.* [from To face.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.
These offices and dignities were but the facings and fringes of his greatness.
Watson.

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [facinora, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from facinorous.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. f.* [factum, Latin.]
1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.
In matter of fact there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world.
Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.
As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the fact or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done.
Bacon's Nat. History.
Matter of fact breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied.
South's Sermons.

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.
Those

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Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in fact, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination.
Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 795.
If this were true in fact, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion.
Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and fact never fail to attend it.
Smalbridge.

3. Action; deed.
Unhappy man! to break the pious laws.
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful fact is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood.
Dryden.

FACTORY. *n. f.* [faction, French; factio, Latin.]
1. A party in a state.
The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If she hath time to breathe, he well assur'd
Her faction will be full as strong as ours.
Shakespeare, Henry VI.
He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish factions.
Shakespeare's Timon.
Their hatred went so far, that by one of Simon's faction murders were committed.
2 Mac. iv. 9.
By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancings of any factions.
King Charles.

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.
They remained at Newbery in great faction among themselves.
Clarendon.

FACTORY. *n. f.* [factionnaire, French.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.
Prythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always factionary of the party of your general.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

FACTIOUS. *adj.* [factiosus, French.]
1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissension; addicted to form parties and raise publick disturbances.
He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that factious pate of his.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Be factious for redress of all these griefs.
Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon
In factious opposition.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 664.
Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses.
King Charles.
Why these factious quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design?
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

FACTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from factious.] In a manner criminaly dissensionous or tumultuous.
I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were factiously discontented.
King Charles.

FACTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from factious.] Inclination to publick dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS. *adj.* [factitious, Latin.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.
In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that factitious concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are easily brought to incorporate.
Boyle.
Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.
Ray on the Creation.

FACTORY. *n. f.* [facteur, French; factor, Latin.]
1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.
Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
Shakespeare, Richard III.
Percy is but my factor, good my lord,
'T'engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
You all three,
The senators alone of this great world,
Chief factors for the gods.
Shakespeare, Anthony and Cleopatra.
We agreed that I should send up an English factor, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate.
Raleigh's Apology.
It was conceived that the Scots had good intelligence, having some factors doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade.
Hayward.
Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some fly and venomous factors for the old republican cause.
South's Sermons.
All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief factors for a general intromission of all sorts, sects and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and

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orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be takett away.
South's Sermons.

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal factor for their kingdoms lay.
Dryden.

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplier and multiplicand.
Harris.

FACTORY. *n. f.* [from factor.]
1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.
2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *n. f.* [factotum, Latin.] It is used likewise in burlesque French. A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACTURE. *n. f.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY. *n. f.* [facultis, French; facultas, Latin.]
1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.
There is no kind of faculty or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things.
Hooker, b. i. f. 8.

Orators may grieve; for in their sides,
Rather than heads, their faculty abides.
Denham.
Reason in man supplies the defect of other faculties where-in we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem.
L'Estrange.

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.
For well I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward faculties, which most excel.
Milt. Parad. Lost.
In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two faculties of the mind.
Locke.
Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other faculties than we possess at present.
Swift.

3. [In physics.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished and augmented, or another like it generated: the vital faculty is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind.
Quincy.

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.
He had none of those faculties, which the other had, of reconciling men to him.
Clarendon, b. viii.
A sober man would have wondered how our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, had he not had an exceeding good faculty to find it himself where he could not shew it others.
Locke.
He had an excellent faculty in preaching, if he were not too refined.
Swift.

5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or ill.
I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

6. Power; authority.
This Duncan
Hath born his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

7. Privilege; right to do any thing.
Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every faculty or favour shall be granted.
Hooker, b. v.

8. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the faculty or faculties.

FACUND. *adj.* [facundus, Latin.] Eloquent.
Diſt.

TO FADDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from To fiddle, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play.

TO FADE. *v. n.* [fade, French, inipid, languid.]
1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.
The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon fading into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald.
Boyle on Colours.
The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not fading or declining gradually.
Woodward on Pissis.

3. To wither: as a vegetable.
Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf fadeth, and as a garden that hath no water.
Jf. i. 30.

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.
Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade.
Locke.
The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years.
Addis. Cato.